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ABSTRACT

This 70-item annotated bibliography contains references to books, reports, and articles that can be used in college courses to teach about the social impact of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in Africa. The bibliography covers biological, medical, and social factors and provides examples and a framework for teaching this topic. Teachers must assemble instructional materials since textbooks currently are not available. In a prefatory essay, three basic issues are identified for teaching about AIDS in Africa: (1) identifying and acquiring relevant sources; (2) evaluating resources for accuracy and biases; and (3) providing a balanced coverage of the range of social factors. The sources include medical reports, social science research, United Nations reports, and press materials. (NL)

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RESOURCES FOR TEACHING ABOUT THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF AIDS IN AFRICA

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RESOURCES FOR TEACHING ABOUT THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF AIDS IN AFRICA

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This is a written version of a presentation made at the African Studies Association meetings on November 5, 1989, as part of a mini-conference on AIDS that was held concurrently with the ASA meetings.

The purpose of this discussion and the appended annotated bibliography is to identify published materials written in English which can be obtained relatively easily for classroom use in the U.S. Reports of conferences which are not published or commercially available have been excluded. Audiovisual materials also have been excluded because fev of those available for rental in the U.S. focus specifically on Africa, and as far as I am avare films and videos produced in Africa are not commerically available in the U.S.

The framevork for teaching about the social impact of AIDS in Africa which is presented and the criteria for selecting materials to include in the bibliography are related to my training as an anthropologist. I assume that the approach to teaching about AIDS should be as wholistic as possible. It should incorporate the interrelationships between biological/medical and social factors. I also assume that African perspectives are of primary importance in teaching about the social impact of AIDS in Africa. Although I am not an AIDS researcher, as an Africanist bibliographer I have been surveying reports on AIDS in newspapers, magazines, books and journals published in Africa for several years to identify and learn about social factors related to AIDS in Africa which have not been the focus of social science or press reports in the West.

A variety of materials have been included in the annotated bibliography which can be assembled in different ways to incorporate in curricula from the community college to graduate level. The numbers of the citations in the bibliography are given in parentheses following examples that I cite in the following discussion.

Framework for Teaching about AIDS

Since AIDS is a relatively new phenomenon, there is not a large body of published material based on social science research for teaching about the social impact of AIDS in Africa. The primary focus of most scholarly studies has been medical. Only a narrow range of social factors are covered in the medical literature, especially those perceived to be directly related to epidemiology.

There is a wide range of press reports on the social impact of AIDS in Africa. Some press reports are based on primary sources, most are based on secondary sources, but few published in the West express African viewpoints. Most Western press reports focus on areas of Sub-Saharan Africa where the incidence of AIDS is the highest. But AIDS is found throughout the continent, in North as well as Sub-Saharan Africa. The so-called "AIDS belt" in Central Africa is not typical of the continent.

Currently there are no books that stand alone as texts that can be used at all levels, from community college to graduate, where courses incorporate information on the social impact of AIDS. Therefore, each instructor must assemble materials from a variety of sources to use in teaching.

Few instructors are affiliated with an institution like Indiana University where they have maximum access to all kinds of published resources: medical, social science, press, African and Africanist. For example, at medical schools there is limited access to African and Africanist resources unless they are located at one of the fewer than 20 universities with major African collections. At 2 and 4 year colleges there is limited access to all kinds of materials, since libraries at these institutions do not have either the specialized bibliographic tools for identifying materials or relevant publications in their collections. Therefore, instructors at all kinds of institutions are faced with the challenge of identifying resources relevant for their audience.

There are 3 basic issues related to collecting materials and teaching about the social impact of AIDS in Africa at every level of the curriculum:

1. Identifying and acquiring relevant sources written at the appropriate level for the audience of the course.

Where materials are not available in your library or cannot be purchased, they can be acquired on interlibrary loan.

2. Evaluating resources for accuracy and biases.

Evaluation should be part of the teaching strategy as well as of the selection process because at this point in time both medical and social science resources are based on preliminary or beginning research and all mass media resources have biases. Thus, some incomplete and biased resources must be used in teaching because nothing else is available.

3. Providing balanced coverage of the range of social factors related to AIDS in Africa, the continent of Africa, and African and Western approaches, perspectives and viewpoints.

Providing balanced coverage involves dealing with several long-standing issues in curricula on Africa:

1) Treating Africa as a continent of more than 50 nation states, rather than as a country about which universal statements are made.

2) Finding case studies that represent the diversity of the African continent. This always presents a problem in the U.S. where most audiences are monolingual in English, whereas the literature on Africa is multilingual in 3 major European languages: English, French and Portuguese, plus other European and African languages. Furthermore, the literature written in English which is most accessible in the U.S. focuses on only a few countries that are of special interest for U.S. policy, but are not necessarily representative of the diversity of the African continent.

3) Treating Africans as active participants in their history and current life situations, rather than as passive recipients of outside forces. In other words, a focus on what Africans are doing, not on what is happening to Africans.

4) Presenting African issues in a conceptual framework which is relevant to African contexts, rather than imposing conceptual frameworks developed for Western contexts assuming that they are universally applicable.

5) Permitting Africans to speak for themselves, rather than presenting only the viewpoints of Western experts on Africa.

Published Materials Available for Teaching about AIDS

1. Medical Literature

Medical literature is published in journals in Africa, as well as in the West, and in such popular and non-technical science journals as New Scientist and Science for the People. It also is summarized in books written for the general public such as AIDS and the Third World (1), United Nations publications such as Development Forum, and in newspapers published in Africa and the West.

As a social factor it is important to note that African researchers and institutions are engaged in AIDS research. Such research can be introduced into the curriculum through secondary sources.

Most articles in medical and science journals include much specialized medical vocabulary. Thus many are inappropriate for undergraduate courses. Since it is impossible to identify the level at which articles are written from indexes and abstracts, the instructor should examine articles that appear to be relevant from their topical coverage to be sure they are written at an appropriate level for their audience.

Medical articles often include information on social factors related to epidemiology. However, this is not the whole range of social factors relevant in Africa, as is discussed in Randall Packard's report, Epidemiologists, Social Science and Medical Research (11). When using medical literature it is important to note that there is an urban bias in much medical research con-

ducted in Africa, and that capital cities where most research is conducted are typical of neither urban areas in general nor of rural areas. In addition, the samples used in most medical studies are small and many are not randomly selected. Thus in teaching one must be careful about generalizing about Africa from medical case studies used as examples.

Although articles in medical journals usually discuss methodology and limitations of research, reports about medical research in secondary sources often omit this important information. Thus, if secondary reports on medical research are incorporated in the curriculum, the instructor should consult the original report so it can be presented accurately in class discussion.

Since epidemiological data which are presented in the medical literature include statistics, the instructor needs to be aware of the general limitations of collecting statistics in Africa, as well as the limitations of collecting statistics on AIDS. Students need to be provided with information on such topics as how statistics on AIDS are compiled in different African countries, why AIDS statistics are or are not reported to the World Health Organization (WHO), and the significance of conclusions reached from statistical comparisons. Such information will provide students with background for interpreting statistics on AIDS and dealing with discrepancies in statistics which they inevitably will find.

The medical literature on AIDS is relatively easy to locate through AIDS indexes and online databases and Index Medicus and its online and CD ROM databases.

2. Social Science Literature

Literature by social scientists is quantitatively smaller than that by medical researchers. It also is limited in scope because of the small number of social scientists working on AIDS in Africa and the short period of time available to conduct field research.

There are 5 kinds of social science literature on the social impact of AIDS in Africa that I will distinguish for purposes of discussion:

1) That which analyzes material published before the beginning of AIDS in Africa which identifies social factors relevant for understanding AIDS. Examples include the review of anthropological literature on male circumcision by John Bongaarts et al. (23) and the review of the literature on "traditional" healers' practices by Charles Good in AIDS in Africa (3).

2) That based on analyses of material published since AIDS became a focus of attention in Africa which highlights social factors of current relevance. Examples include Gloria Waite's article on political factors in AIDS in Africa (3), the Chirimuuta book, AIDS, Africa and Racism (2) and Rex Ajayi's article on the attribution of the origin of AIDS to Africa (18). Some of this literature has a Third World focus, but provides more examples from Africa than elsewhere. Examples include Rene Sabatier's book, Blaming Others, Prejudice, Race and Worldwide AIDS (4) and H. J. Fortin's article on the politics of international discourse on AIDS (33).

3) That based on field research in Africa. Examples include Douglas Feldman et al. on public awareness of AIDS in Rwanda (32), Brooke Schoepf et al. on economic and social factors related to AIDS in Kinshasa (63), and David Wilson et al. on the attitudes of teacher trainees and students in Zimbabwe (68, 69).

4) That focused on theoretical issues or which prescribes what kind of research needs to be done. This literature may be within a general social science framework, for example Dorothy Nelkin's article on useful knowledge and research needs (54). Or it may focus specifically on Africa as in Edward Green's essay on an agenda for behavioral research on AIDS in Africa in AIDS in Africa (3).

All 4 kinds of social science literature mentioned above need to be used in teaching about the social impact of AIDS in Africa to provide historical and cultural background, indicate what is known and what needs to be investigated.

The social science literature is widely dispersed. It appears in medical journals, popular science publications, social science journals and newsletters, popular development literature and books. Not all books that include relevant social science articles focus on AIDS. For example, Ali Mazrui's article on religion and AIDS appears in Africa, a general reference book, and AIDS is not mentioned in the title of the article (52), while Charles Meyers' article on policy issues for the U.S. appears in a political science collection, Africa in the 1990s and Beyond (53).

There is no one index that covers all relevant social science material. Some is included in AIDS indexes and databases, other

in PAIS in print, online and CD ROM, Sociological Abstracts and Sociofile CD ROM, and Social Sciences Citation Index in print and online.

5) AIDS campaign literature also is social science literature. Since little is readily available in the U.S., it cannot easily be incorporated in curricula. However, secondary reports on it can be found in some social science and United Nations (UN) publications and in the African press.

3. United Nations Literature

I have chosen to discuss UN literature separately from other science and social science literature even though it overlaps with it because the UN itself, especially WHO and several other agencies, are major factors in social responses to AIDS in Africa. The UN produces literature aimed at the Third World which both tries to reflect Third World perspectives and to influence the Third World. Students need to be aware of UN perspectives and of Third World perspectives expressed in UN publications.

The UN produces statistics on the epidemiology of AIDS which are widely cited. These statistics are regularly updated on comparative charts in the Weekly Epidemiological Record (12). This publication also includes WHO policy directives on AIDS and brief reports on conferences on AIDS held in Africa under the auspices of WHO.

The UN publishes scholarly journals that include information on AIDS in Africa such as the World Health Statistics Quarterly and World Health Forum and books that include articles on AIDS. For example, the WHO volume, AIDS Prevention and Control,

includes an article by Mafama Ngandu on the impact of AIDS on a pediatric ward in a hospital in Kinshasa (46).

Several UN agencies including WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF, publish articles on AIDS in their popular magazines, as does the UN Department of Information. The UN creates materials used in educational campaigns in Africa, which are referred to in UN publications although not often published there.

If you teach in an institution that is a UN depository, this material is relatively easy to locate in UN agency bibliographies and indexes. If you do not have access to UN agency bibliographies and indexes, the popular UN publications are difficult to locate since they often are not indexed in social science indexes. The statistical and scholarly materials produced by the UN are included in AIDS focused indexes and such social science indexes as PAIS and Social Sciences Citation Index.

4. Press Reports

Articles on the social impact of AIDS in Africa published in the Western press are relatively easy to locate through newspaper indexes, Reader's Guide and Infotrac. As a whole Western press reports do not cover the full range of social factors related to AIDS in Africa. Many of the articles are highly Eurocentric and some are racist. However, articles from the Western press should be used in teaching. They should be critiqued and compared to articles from the African press.

The African press - newspapers and news, church, women's and literacy magazines - include articles related to national AIDS campaigns and making the public aware of AIDS. Some articles inform people about "facts" on AIDS and provide information about

blood testing and counseling services. Speical issues of magazines, such as the Weekly Review (Nairobi) (64), may be devoted to education about AIDS. Articles in the African press also critique AIDS education campaigns, point to areas of failure and make suggestions for improvements. It is frequently acknowledged in the press that education campaigns have not resulted in significant changes in behavior.

The African press also includes symbolic reminders about AIDS. For example, many issues of Carrefour Africain, a Burkina Faso weekly news magazine, reproduce the love safely symbol which appears on posters and other AIDS campaign literature. Almost every week on the front page of the Sunday News (Dar es Salaam) there is a headline in the left hand column of local news about recent AIDS news from Tanzania or a slogan related to AIDS prevention.

The African press includes articles on a wide range of social factors. I summarized the major concerns of the African press up to 1987 in an essay in AIDS in Africa (3). Here I will report briefly on some of the major concerns of the last 2 years.

The racism of the attribution of the origin of AIDS to Africa continues to be a major concern in the African press. However, it is now emphasized that this racism has undermined efforts at prevention in Africa. The debate over how much media attention should be given to AIDS relative to other diseases and how much of the national budget should be spent on AIDS relative to other diseases also continues to be a major concern. A wide range of viewpoints are expressed on these issues.

Religion and AIDS is the focus of many articles which discuss issues of morality related to "traditional" religion, Christianity and Islam. The views of specific churches on AIDS are discussed as are church activities such as the formation of AIDS support groups and the discussion of AIDS at annual church conferences. The incorporation of Christian, Islamic and "traditional" religious leaders in education campaigns and counseling programs also is discussed.

"Traditional" healers, "traditional" medicine and AIDS also are frequently discussed in the African press. Investigations of claims that specific herbs can cure AIDS are reported and demands are made that more attention be paid to African medicines. The education of "traditional" healers about giving injections and other practices that might spread AIDS are discussed, as is the incorporation of "traditional" healers in education campaigns, counseling services and the care of AIDS patients. In the African press it is recognized that Western type medical care is not an option for most Africans.

Statistics on AIDS frequently are mentioned in the African press. There are questions about how statistics are collected and which statistics are correct. Demands within nations are made for the full disclosure of the extent of AIDS. The reliability of AIDS projections are discussed and reservations about their significance are expressed. There is a special concern with infant AIDS and its apparent increase.

Two highly controversial topics discussed in the African press are the morality of telling people they have tested positive for AIDS and the use of condoms. A wide range of opinions

are expressed on both sides of these two issues which affect basic, valued social behavior. Prostitutes often are discussed in articles on condoms, since they have been the target of campaigns to encourage condom use. The successes and failures of these campaigns are discussed, as are the attitudes of prostitutes toward AIDS, condom use and the reasons for prostitution.

Many articles in the African press show how the arts are being used to create an awareness of AIDS. Special AIDS songs are being composed and cassettes of popular performers singing them are being distributed. Live song competitions are being held and prizes awarded for the best AIDS songs. Poetry on AIDS is published in the press and articles tell about live and puppet theater productions on AIDS. In Johannesburg life-sized puppets distributed AIDS literature in the townships. Exhibits of art on AIDS-related themes have been held and drawing competitions have been organized for children.

These major concerns discussed in the African press show what some Africans are doing about AIDS and what some Africans think are relevant social issues related to AIDS. Articles from the African press are reproduced or summarized in the books by Chirimuuta and Sabatier (2, 4), in the "AIDS Aid" and "Medical Aid" columns of the New African (55), and in the WorldAIDS newsletter (70) published by the Panos Institute. Articles from the African press can be located in bibliographies of books and articles on social factors and in my bibliographies mentioned below. Photocopies of articles from the African press can be obtained on interlibrary loan.

In summary, any course that deals with the social impact of AIDS in Africa should include materials of all 4 types discussed: medical, social science, UN and press reports. Courses on the social impact of AIDS in Africa should include a critical examination of the sources selected, as well as the presentation of information included in the sources, so that students will learn about both the contexts in which information about AIDS in Africa is being collected and the social impact of AIDS in Africa as it is understood today.

Bibliography

This bibliography includes resources written in English selected to illustrate the range of social factors related to AIDS and the range of non-medical resources in which relevant material is published. No attempt has been made to cover the medical literature which is easily accessible through medical and AIDS indexes and online databases. However, a few widely cited medical articles have been included. Wherever possible materials written by Africans or expressing African viewpoints have been included. Persons interested in African opinions may find hundreds of additional citations in my bibliography in No. 3 below and in Reports on AIDS in the African Press: An Annotated Bibliography (Bloomington: African Studies Program, Indiana University, 1988). All materials cited below are available in the U.S. and can be obtained on interlibrary loan.

Books

1. AIDS and the Third World. London: Panos Institute, 1988. (Distributed by New Society Publications). Much information on Africa is included in this review of the origin and incidence of AIDS and such social factors as prevention, development, discrimination, international planning and humanitarian issues. First issued in 1986, it has been expanded and updated annually.

2. Chirimuuta, Richard C. and Rosalind J. AIDS, Africa and Racism. Bretby, U.K.: R. Chirimuuta, 1987. (Distributed by Columbia University Press). Traces the historical development of the treatment of medical and social issues pertaining to AIDS. Includes critique of the Panos Dossier (see No. 1 for most recent edition) and a chapter on the western media.

3. Miller, Norman and Richard C. Rockwell, eds. AIDS in Africa, the Social and Policy Impact. Lewiston, NY: Mellen Press, 1988. Collection of 14 essays on epidemiology, history, policy, and political, social and educational issues and 6 essays on resources for learning and teaching about AIDS. Randall Packard's review (Africa Today 36, 2 (1989): 45-48) concisely states the limitations of current social science research on AIDS in Africa, which apply to this volume and most other published work.

4. Sabatier, Renée. Blaming Others, Prejudice, Race and Worldwide AIDS. London: Panos Institute, 1988. Africa figures prominently in this discussion of the social impact of AIDS especially on prejudice and discrimination. Includes numerous personal cases from Africa. Covers misconceptions about African origin of AIDS, biased reserch and media coverage and different meanings of messages in AIDS campaigns to different audiences.

Reports

5. AIDS and the Third World: The Impact on Development. Hearing before the Select Committee on Hunger, House of Representatives. One Hundredth Congress, Second Session, Held in Washington, D.C. June 30, 1988. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988. This 115 page report is on Africa. In addition to the committee discussion it includes the following reports: "Uganda and the fight against AIDS," by Wanume Kibedi, pp. 48-64; "The efforts of the Agency for International Development to combat the spread of the AIDS epidemic," pp. 68-92; "Prepared statement," by Michael S. Gerber of AMREF (African Medical and Research Foundation) primarily on AIDS in Kenya, pp. 101-115.

6. Copson, Raymond W. AIDS in Africa: Background Issues for U.S. Policy. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, September 15, 1987. 17 page report that discusses the major issues for US policy, financial allocations made and relative merits of unilateral and multilateral aid.

7. Fredland, Richard A. AIDS in Africa: A Political Overview. Indianapolis: Field Staff Reports 1988/89, No. 8 Africa/ Middle East. Discusses problems of obtaining and interpreting data on AIDS in Africa, social and cultural factors in transmission and political and social consequences. A 7 page report that concisely summarizes some of the major issues.

8. Johnson, Bekki J. and Robert S. Pond. AIDS in Africa: A Review of Medical, Public Health, Social Science and Popular Literature. Aachen, West Germany: MISEROR, 1988. This 31 page report prepared for the Campaign Against Hunger and Disease in the World of the Episcopal Organization for Development Co-operation summarizes information from 500 articles on AIDS in 4 categories: medical and epidemiological; social,

cultural and political; popular reaction to AIDS in Africa; and AIDS projections and prevention. The bibliography lists only the 12 best articles on AIDS in Africa.

9. Kitchen, Lynn W. AIDS in Africa: knowns and unknowns. CSIS Africa Notes 74 (July 17, 1987): 1-4. Statistical uncertainties of extent of AIDS, 10 reasons why AIDS exists, and possibilities for medical control.

10. Nagle, Chester A. Geo-political impact of AIDS in Southern Africa. SA Forum Position Paper 11, 11-12 (1988): 1-8. Views regarding the origin and incidence of AIDS are discussed. Social impacts of AIDS are presented, with tribalism being prominent among them. Geopolitical problems and problems faced by planners also are discussed.

11. Packard, Randall. Epidemiologists, Social Scientists, and the Structure of Medical Research on AIDS in Africa. Boston: African Studies Center, Boston University, 1989. (Working Paper; 137). This 19 page report discusses biases in medical research on AIDS which are based on unsupported assumptions about African behavior and too narrow social science research based on similar assumptions. Medical research and anthropological research associated with USAID projects are critiqued, and neglected and possibly relevant social, health, economic and political factors are mentioned.

Articles

12. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) Global Data. Weekly Epidemiological Record Statistical reports at least monthly from Nov. 1986 include African data, listed by country.

13. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) Second regional conference on AIDS in Africa. Weekly Epidemiological Record Jan. 20 (1989): 13-15. Held in Kinshasa Oct. 24-27, 1988, representatives from 44 countries attended. Divided into 8 working groups on implementing national programs, defining and reaching target groups, counseling, involving media in prevention and control, knowledge, attitudes and beliefs, surveillance for HIV infection and condoms.

14. Aidoo, Akwasi. The political economy of AIDS in Africa: a neglected research theme. Codesria Bulletin 3 (1988): 7-8. Contradictory effects of AIDS as an African disease has inhibited understanding of AIDS in Africa and dispelled the notion that it is an apolitical issue. Suggestions are made for issues that should be the subject of research.

15. AIDS and Africa: facing the facts. Africa Report Nov.-Dec. (1988): 13-34. Includes the following articles: 1. "A global response to AIDS," by the World Health Organization. Discusses epidemiology, transmission, demographic impact and

WHO strategy for control. 2. "AIDS and apartheid: double trouble," by David Seftel. Politics of health care in South Africa and its relation to care for AIDS. Migrant labor and contaminated blood as sources of transmission. Results of government survey of attitudes about AIDS. 3. "Dr. Mathilde Krim: waging war against AIDS," by Margaret A. Novicki. Interview on modes of transmission in Africa and U.S., AIDS in African health context, reasons for geographical distribution in Africa and responses of African governments and donor agencies. 4. "Dispelling myths about AIDS in Africa," by Philip J. Hilts. Disparity between reports of catastrophe and reality, green monkey origin, related sexual practices, prevention, care and politics. 5. "An open approach to AIDS," by Catherine Watson. Control and counseling programs in Uganda.

16. The AIDS pandemic. Development Forum 16, 2 (1988): 24. Interview with Jonathan Mann, Director of WHO's program on AIDS. Two broad patterns of AIDS infection; the one found in Haiti and Africa involves acquisition through heterosexual contact. 5 year plans adopted by Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda and donors pledged to support them; WHO will provide staff.

17. AIDS Prevention and Control. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1988. Collection of papers from the World Summit of Ministers on Programmes for AIDS Prevention, Jan. 26-28, 1988, includes the following essays on Africa: Samuel I. Okware, "Planning AIDS education for the public in Uganda," pp. 32-36; Elizabeth Ngugi, "Reaching the target population: female prostitutes," pp. 66-68; Mafama Omba Ngandu, "Health workers, the community and AIDS," pp. 108-110, on Zaire.

18. Ajayi, Rex O. AIDS: The African myth exposed! African Heritage Magazine Jan.-Feb. (1988): 14-17, 46. Includes material from article by Konotey-Ahulu, No. 43 on media bias in reporting on AIDS and refutes the attribution of the origin of AIDS in humans to African green monkey.

19. Ankrah, E. Maxine. AIDS: Methodological problems in studying its prevention and spread. Social Science and Medicine 29, 3 (1989): 265-276. Problems of doing AIDS research are presented from the perspective of developing countries with focus on AIDS as a human, rather than a solely medical problem. Detailed presentation of relevant social factors, research methods relevant for the Third World, political and ethical factors, including many examples from Africa.

20. Baggaley, Jon. Campaigning agianst AIDS: a perspective for Southern Africa. Media in Education and Development Sept. (1988): 106-109. AIDS campaign strategies, especially those in Uganda and Rwanda are discussed, along with political aspects of campaign planning and administration.

21. Barnett, Tony and Piers Blaikie. AIDS and food production in East and Central Africa. Food Policy 14, 1 (1989): 2-6.

Potential impact of AIDS serious in view of existing 'food crisis' and decline in food production. Contingency plans needed to ensure continuing food production. Need to understand impact of rapid demographic change on farming systems. Model of predicting impact of AIDS on range of farm households presented.

22. Biggar, Robert J. The AIDS problem in Africa. Lancet Jan. 11 (1986): 79-82. Reprinted in The Heterosexual Transmission of AIDS in Africa. Dieter Koch-Weser and Hannelore Vanderschmidt, eds. Cambridge, MA: Abt Books, 1988. pp. 3-7. Summary of knowledge about extent of AIDS in Africa, problems with available data and misleading preliminary laboratory results. Social and biological factors related to transmission are noted.

23. Bongaarts, John, et al. The relationship between male circumcision and HIV infection in African populations. AIDS 3, 6 (1989): 373-377. A review of ethnographic literature provided estimates of circumcision for 409 ethnic groups from which national estimates were derived. Circumcised males were found to have lower incidence of AIDS than uncircumcised males. Data quality and methodological problems are discussed.

24. Butorin, Pavel. AIDS spreads in Africa - an overview. Development Forum 14, 9 (1986): 4-5. Summary of AIDS pandemic in Africa, discussion of socioeconomic characteristics of areas most affected, differences in approach to AIDS in Africa than in the West, and problems in evaluating available statistics.

25. Chirwa, B. U. and E. Sivile. Enlisting the support of traditional healers in an AIDS education campaign in Zambia. International Quarterly of Community Health Education 9, 3 (1988-89): 221-229. Report on a workshop held for 40 traditional healers, their knowledge of AIDS before and after the workshop, the conditions that led to changes in knowledge and behavior, behavior which did not change, and plans for using traditional healers in treatment of AIDS.

26. Christakis, Nicholas A. The ethical design of an AIDS vaccine trial in Africa. Hastings Center Report 18, 3 (1988): 31-37. Discussion of the ethical aspects of vaccine testing in Zaire, the problem of distinguishing medical imperialism from legitimate medical reasons, soliciting informed consent in cross-cultural settings, and applying standards in the face of a pandemic.

27. Dickson, David. Africa begins to face up to AIDS. Science Oct. 30 (1987): 605-607. Africa has the biggest gap between seriousness of the problem and resources to deal with it. WHO important in raising awareness of AIDS. Absence of cheap, reliable test a major problem in control.

28. Epstein, Paul and Randall Packard. The social context of AIDS in Africa. Science for the People 19, 1 (1987): 10-18. Presents AIDS as syndrome of diseases with several sets of causal components. Traces social factors from the late nineteenth century to the present related to the spread of disease. Several hypotheses on origins examined, along with historical and social factors related to epidemics.

29. Essex, Max and Phyllis J. Kanki. Origins of the AIDS virus. Scientific American Oct. (1988): 64-71. Focuses on primate vectors in Africa.

30. Feldman, Douglas A. Anthropology, AIDS, and Africa. Medical Anthropology Quarterly 12, 2 (1986): 38-40. Report on a preliminary study of AIDS and ARC (milder, nonlethal form of AIDS related complex) in Rwanda in 1985. Most traditional healers unfamiliar with AIDS and ARC symptoms. People are learning about AIDS from radio, newspapers and friends.

31. Feldman, Douglas A. A household survey for AIDS-related complex in Rwanda. Medical Anthropology 10 (1989): 143-149. Background on the incidence of AIDS in Central Africa and its sociomedical context and report on survey of 30 households in Kigali in 1985.

32. Feldman, Douglas A., Samuel R. Friedman and Don C. Des Jarlais. Public awareness of AIDS in Rwanda. Social Science and Medicine 24, 2 (1987): 97-100. Survey of 32 adults indicates most do not know correct symptoms or origin of AIDS. Older informants and males had most correct knowledge. None had changed behavior despite fear of AIDS. All agreed more education needed.

33. Fortin, A. J. AIDS and the Third World: the politics of international discourse. Alternatives 14 (1989): 195-214. A discussion of the framework of international discourse on AIDS and its impact on strategies for prevention and cure. Underdevelopment, dependency and the transfer of western medicine are discussed, as is the "AIDS industry." African examples used throughout. Need for conceptual critique and development emphasized.

34. Fortin, A. J. The politics of AIDS in Kenya. Third World Quarterly 9, 3 (1987): 906-919. Discusses political framework of reporting and treatment of AIDS and discrimination that results from them. Includes citations to medical articles and articles from the media. For an African critique of this article see No. 61.

35. Frankenberg, Ronald. AIDS and anthropologists. Anthropology Today 4, 2 (1988): 13-15. Prevention is the only cure. Describes patterns of AIDS in 1) Industrial West, Australasia, Latin America; 2) Africa and the Caribbean; 3) Asia, Pacific and Eastern Europe. Little known of sexual behaviors and how to change them. Anthropologists have

theoretical and practical skills to examine sexual practices and meanings; can study disease in its social contexts of sickness and individual meanings of illness.

36. Hooper, Ed. AIDS hits villages. Development Forum 14, 9 (1986): 1, 4-5. Description of individual AIDS cases in Rakai District, Uganda, and problems of government in combatting AIDS.

37. Hooper, Ed. AIDS in Uganda. African Affairs Oct. (1987): 469-477. Discusses rural contexts of AIDS, including villagers' opinions, within the national epidemiological context, and government responses.

38. Hrdy, Daniel B. Cultural practices contributing to the transmission of human immunodeficiency virus in Africa. Review of Infectious Diseases 9, 6 (1987): 1109-1119. Reprinted in The Heterosexual Transmission of AIDS in Africa. Dieter Koch-Weser and Hannelore Vanderschmidt, eds. Cambridge, MA: Abt Books, 1988. pp. 255-264. Promiscuity, homosexuality, female circumcision, medical and ritual bloodletting, shared instruments containing blood, contact with non-human primates are discussed.

39. Hunt, Charles W. Africa and AIDS: dependent development, sexism and racism. Monthly Review 39 (1988): 10-22. The different patterns of AIDS in Africa and the U.S. can be explained by social, economic and cultural aspects in which the biological cause operates. The pattern of industrialization and migrant labor led to a population with an unusually high level of STDs. Female circumcision and inability to test entire blood supplies are other contributing factors. Introduction of western medicine that ignores social causation will not attack the root cause of the AIDS epidemic in Africa.

40. Imperato, Pascal J. The epidemiology of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in Africa. New York State Journal of Medicine Mar. (1986): 118-121. Focus on improperly sterilized needles and syringes as contributing to spread of AIDS. Discussion of why injections widespread in Sub-Saharan Africa. High incidence of AIDS in prostitutes may be related to greater incidence of STDs and more injections. Epidemiology of AIDS in Africa incompletely understood and cannot be used for predictions in Africa or elsewhere.

41. Kibedi, Wanume. AIDS: an African viewpoint. Development Forum 15, 2 (1987): 1, 6. Generalizations about AIDS in Africa in the Western press have spread "myths" that are refuted in this article which focuses on what Africans think and say about AIDS.

42. Kingman, Sharon. How Africa must live with AIDS. New Scientist Jan. 14 (1988): 34-35. Discussion of social factors which need to be considered in a model that will predict the relationship between AIDS and food production in Africa.

43. Konotey-Ahulu, Felix I. D. AIDS in Africa: misinformation and disinformation. Lancet July 25 (1987): 206-207. Reprinted in The Heterosexual Transmission of AIDS in Africa. Dieter Koch-Weser and Hannelore Vanderschmidt, eds. Cambridge, MA: Abt Books, 1988. pp. 24-25. 10 press statements on AIDS in Africa are refuted on the basis of personal observation and relevant data. The dangers of press hyperbole are noted.

44. Krieger, Nancy. The epidemiology of AIDS in Africa. Science for the People 19, 1 (1987): 18-20. Evidence from Central Africa is used to discuss social conditions that mediate heterosexual transmission of AIDS. Relation to preventable diseases and health care conditions also are discussed.

45. Lurie, Peter. AIDS and labour policy. South African Labour Bulletin 12, 8 (1987): 80-88. Discussion of policies toward AIDS in South African mines.

46. Mafama Omba Ngandu. Health workers, the community and AIDS, in AIDS Prevention and Control. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1988. pp. 108-110. The impact on a hospital pediatrics department in Zaire of the sudden appearance of many infants and young children with AIDS is described.

47. Mann, Jonathan M. AIDS in Africa. New Scientist Mar. 26 (1987): 40-43. Collection of medical evidence on AIDS in Africa is discussed along with warranted and unwarranted conclusions from it. Lack of knowledge in Africa and elsewhere, and its social consequences briefly mentioned.

48. Mann, Jonathan M. The global AIDS situation. World Health Statistics Quarterly 40, 2 (1987): 185-192. This discussion of the extent and impact of AIDS, which also outlines WHO's AIDS program, is useful for placing African data in a global context.

49. Mann, Jonathan M., et al. Surveillance for AIDS in a central African city, Kinshasa, Zaire. Journal of the American Medical Association June 20 (1986): 3255-3259. Description of initial results of Project SIDA research on incidence of AIDS in Kinshasa and related medical and social factors. Reliability of findings discussed.

50. Mann, Jonathan M., et al. The international epidemiology of AIDS. Scientific American Oct. (1988): 82-89. Epidemiology of AIDS in Africa is discussed in worldwide context.

51. Marx, Jean L. Circumcision may protect against the AIDS virus. Science Aug. 4 (1989): 470-471. Report on 3 studies that show correlation between lack of male circumcision and high incidence of AIDS in Africa, with brief comparative data from North America.

52. Mazrui, Ali A. Religion and social forces in Africa, in Africa, Vol. 2. Sean Moroney, ed. New York: Facts on File, 1989. pp. 1053-1066. Half this essay deals with the relationships between religion and AIDS in Africa. Whether there is less AIDS in Muslim Africa is suggested as a research topic.

53. Myers, Charles N. and Albert E. Henn. The potential impact of AIDS in Africa, in Africa in the 1990s and Beyond. Robert I. Rotberg, ed. Algonac, MI: Reference Publications, 1988. pp. 139-167. Problems of definition and diagnosis, evidence of prevalence from available surveys of HIV 1 and HIV 2. Social factors discussed: demographic, economic, public health priorities and policy issues for the U.S.

54. Nelkin, Dorothy. AIDS and the social sciences: review of useful knowledge and research needs. Review of Infectious Diseases 9, 5 (1987): 980-986. General article that identifies the kinds of factors which need to be studied by social scientists.

55. New African (London) since May 1987 has had a column titled either "AIDS aid" or "Medical aid" which includes several short articles about the social impact of AIDS in Africa. Most of the articles come from the African press.

56. Norman, Colin. Africa and the origin of AIDS. Science Dec. 6 (1985): 1141. Summary of arguments for and against African origin of AIDS.

57. Norman, Colin. Politics and science clash on African AIDS. Science Dec. 6 (1985): 1140-1142. No cases of AIDS officially reported in Africa although there is evidence they exist. Africans insist there is no conclusive evidence that AIDS originated in Africa. Debate about how much weight should be given to absolute numbers because of false positives and limited scope of testing.

58. Nyamwaya, David. AIDS in Kenya, perception and response. Development and Cooperation 2 (1988): 8-9. Differences in attitudes of "most" Kenyans and the middle class are described.

59. Odhiambo-Orlale. From a trickle to a flood. IDRC Reports 18, 2 (1989): 11-12. AIDS too sensitive to talk about in Kenya from 1984 until a national campaign launched early in 1987. Since then an aggressive campaign by the press, chiefs, KANU, government officials, NGOs, schools, radio, television, posters, plays and music. Calls for action have resulted from the education campaign.

60. Piot, Peter, et. al. AIDS: an international perspective. Science Feb. 5 (1988): 573-579. Discussion of global patterns and prevalence, heterosexual and perinatal transmission, impact on health services, social and political conse-

quences, and brief comment on contribution of African researchers.

61. The politics of AIDS in Kenya. Weekly Review (Nairobi) Sept. 4 (1987): 11-13. Response to essay by Fortin No. 34 at a family planning conference in Swaziland. Critique of the "lopsided" aspects of the essay and some of the data and conclusions in it.

62. Quinn, Thomas C., et. al. AIDS in Africa: an epidemiologic paradigm. Science Nov. 21 (1986): 955-963. Reprinted in The Heterosexual Transmission of AIDS in Africa. Dieter Koch-Weser and Hannelore Vanderschmidt, eds. Cambridge, MA: Abt Books, 1988. pp. 7-16. Historical review of the epidemiological and clinical characteristics of AIDS in Africa and prospects for future control, which consider the social contexts of AIDS in Africa.

63. Schoepf, Brooke Grundfest. Women, AIDS and economic crisis in Central Africa. Canadian Journal of African Studies 22, 3 (1989): 625-644. Reviews relevant social science literature, relation between political economy, health and gender in Zaire, preliminary findings of relevant social factors based on over 600 interviews with men and women, and action research conducted by her Connaissida project in Zaire.

64. Special report-AIDS in Kenya. Weekly Review (Nairobi) Sept. 8 (1989): 5-34. 19 articles on all aspects of AIDS, medical and social, several case studies of AIDS victims, cartoons and short lists of advice to educate readers. Two pages of educational cartoons for children.

65. Tinker, Jon and Renée Sabatier. AIDS the hidden enemy. Development International 1, 1 (1987): 22-27. Focus on social impacts of AIDS, especially in Central Africa: increase in funerals, disruptions in family life and the workplace, fear and hopelessness. Attempts of nations and international agencies to educate people about AIDS.

66. Toomey, Gerald. A snake in the house, living with AIDS in Uganda. IDRC Reports 18, 2 (1989): 6-9. Overview of the AIDS situation in Uganda, including government reponse, foreign assistance, and counseling services. Two case studies of a married man and nurse trainee who have AIDS.

67. Whiteside, Alan. AIDS in Southern Africa. Indicator South Africa 5, 3 (1988): 25-29. Discussion of potential economic impact of AIDS in Southern Africa, with focus on South Africa, in terms of direct and indirect costs such as payments, treatment, research and lost production.

68. Wilson, David and Christopher Wilson. Knowledge of AIDS among Zimbabwean teacher-trainees prior to the public awareness campaign. Central African Journal of Medicine 33, 9 (1987): 217-221. Report of results of test of AIDS know-

ledge, risk and prevention to 630 teacher-trainee volunteers, aged 17 to 42, showed more knowledge about AIDS than about high-risk groups or prevention. Possible consequences of misconceptions indicated and suggestions for focus of AIDS education.

69. Wilson, David, Ruth Greenspan and Christopher Wilson. Knowledge about AIDS and self-reported behaviour among Zimbabwean secondary school pupils. Social Science and Medicine 28, 9 (1989): 957-961. Report of results of true-false test on AIDS given to 1532 secondary school children that showed both awareness and misconceptions about AIDS. Includes suggestions for emphasis of future AIDS awareness campaigns.

70. World AIDS (London). This bimonthly, 12 page newsletter from the Panos Institute includes several short articles, usually by African authors, about social responses to AIDS in each issue. The section: Datafile includes updates on reported cases of AIDS. Focus on North Africa (Jan. 1989), the Sahel and West Africa (July 1989).